# British Packet

AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

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## BUENOS AYRES.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The *Gaceta* has just published the debates on the special message of Government, rendering an account of the failure of Mr. Hood's mission. As they are too long to be inserted at length in our columns, we are obliged to confine ourselves to the latter part, omitting the opening speeches of the two Messrs. Torres, Mr. Ximenes, Saenz Peña, Cárcova and Campana.

At the commencement of the second discussion of the draught of reply to the Government, Signior Estaquio Torres, reporter of the Committee which drew it up, stated that it had been suggested to him to make an alteration in the following paragraph:

"The Representatives of the people, on learning by these documents that the obstacle in the way of the pacification of these Republics has depended altogether on the will of the Baron Deffaudis, Minister Plenipotentiary of France, supported by Mr. Ouseley, Minister Plenipotentiary of Englad, residing in Montevideo, have to a certain degree felt warranted the opinion which the people had formed, that Mr. Hood's mission was but an artifice to throw off their guard the two Republics of La Plata, which so determinedly uphold their dignity and independence. So accustomed are the Argentine people to hear the governments of England and France acknowledge their rights, and at the same time see their agents and the commanders of their naval forces in these countries disallow them—so habituated are they to hear the former order one thing to be done, and see the latter do the reverse, that that opinion, they repeat, has been readily formed by the people they represent; and they can affirm that it is only from the very just confidence they have in Y. E., the respect commanded by the assurances given in your important communication, and the honorable antecedents of Mr. Hood, that they have been able to convince themselves of the sincerty and good faith with which the enlightened governments of France and England seek to arrange the existing differences."

The proposed amendment was to strike out the words "that Mr. Hood's mission was but an artifice," and substitute the following; "that Mr. Hood's mission would be converted into an artifice." As this alteration did not affect the spirit of the address, Signior Torres thought proper to submit it to the House.

Signior ARGERICH—I feel sorry that I cannot agree to the proposed alteration. It is at variance with the conviction I entertain, that the governments of England and France will continue (as they have hitherto done on so many occasions) to display deceitful, and I may even say, perfidious conduct. The Agents they may send to these Republics, however great and good their personal qualities—however humane the sentiments by which they are actuated—never can be aught else but the echo of the dispositions of their Governments. They can never go beyond the exact fulfilment of their instructions, to which we must consider them strictly bound, and without it being in their power to do otherwise. They will do nothing, Sir, which will deviate one iota from the plans and combinations of their Governments, and if the latter in their councils have decreed the oppression or slaughter of a people, their Agents will be but blind tools, however much to their sorrow.

Signior VIRON—In corroboration of what the last speaker has stated, the Ministers confess it to be so; because they say they have no instructions to make peace. It follows then that they have instructions to make war, and they do not make peace because they say they have not instructions for doing so.

Signior ARGERICH—The intention of the Committee has been sufficiently made manifest. I have distinctly said that Mr. Hood and as many agents as may come, will do no more nor cannot do less than what their Governments order them. If on the one hand honorable sentiments on the part of the British Government are, apparently, discovered in the frustrated mission of Mr. Hood, these are soon dispelled by the disgraceful conduct of the British Admiral in the expulsion of that agent. If France has also, to all appearance, acted in concert with England in this case, what are we to say of the proceeding of her Minister, Deffaudis, of that baneful man who has carried with him bloodshed, devastation and horror to every part of America which he has set his foot upon. This ferocity of character, perhaps, recommended him as the most eligible candidate for the situation he holds. The alteration which the period in my opinion requires is the following: "That the Governments of England and France *say* that they acknowledge our rights, that they *say* they order a thing &c."

Signior EUSTAQUIO TORRES—I have not proposed the alteration nor do I insist upon it —As a member of the Committee I have stated what had happened—In other respects I agree with the alteration proposed by the Deputy who has just spoken.

Siginor PEREDA—I should wish to know whether the negotiation is still pending or not. If it is, I consider the period impolitic and contradictory. First it gives us to understand that peace has not been made *solely* because of Deffaudis. Subsequently Mr. Hood's mission is to a certain degree considered an artifice; and lastly it is believed to be sincere, but not because it is said to be so by the Governments of England and France. They may perhaps resent this, and some drawback to the negotiation may ensue. It is necessary to correct the period.

Signior ARGERICH—And will this address in which sentiments of patriotism and nationality are recorded bring down upon us greater evils than those which have been inflicted upon us by those Governments?

Signior PEREDA—It will not: but it would be well, that the address should be drawn up with more care. We are incensed at the want of confidence which the 4th proposition involves: and what need have we to return or imitate their want of courtesy?

Signior ARGERICH—They have essayed to annihilate us, have invaded our coasts, have spilt Argentine blood, have robbed and plundered us, have extended the most active and decided protection to the ruthless Unitarian faction, which, without their aid and cooperation, would not now exist, and in the meantime, the Argentine Government and People guided by their noble feelings and following the example of the heroic conduct of the great citizen who presides over it, has exceeded itself in moderation. Of no nation can it be said that under similar circumstances it has behaved in the same manner. It is necessary in my humble opinion, to make manifest at all times the firm resolution of sustaining our nationality, which pride and power are anxious to treat as unworthy of regard. I shall vote in favour of the addition which I have proposed.

Signior EUSTAQUIO TORRES—Sir, a Deputy has characterized the paragraph under discussion as impolitic and contradictory, but both designations are unfounded. A little attention in the perusal of it will suffice to show that it contains nothing that is impolitic. Its object is precisely to manifest to England and France that such has been the conduct of their Agents and Naval commanders in the River Platte, that the Argentine People will now believe nothing and doubt everything, because the Governments say one thing and their Agents do another diametrically opposite to it, and because we are at war, notwithstanding the assurance those governments have given that they desire nothing but peace. So that if what the governments state be true, the idea expressed by the Committee is equivalent to a complaint against Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis alone, because contrary to the wishes of their Governments they keep us in this state of war, supported by the forces of their nations. To say this,—to express this well known truth,—for us to say it who are offended in the extreme by the truculent acts which have been authorised by those Ministers, is not only a tribute due to public opinion, to the universal opinion of our constituents, but is also a very politic act as regards our country, which is what we have to care for, and is not at all impolitic as far as concerns the Governments of France and England, to whom we show that the conduct of their agents and naval officers has produced that effect on the Argentine people. Neither is the ground alleged to prove the contradiction, correct—The Deputy is mistaken—The Committee say in the paragraph, that on learning by the documents transmitted by the Executive, that the obstacle in the way of peace has rested *solely* with M. Deffaudis *seconded* by Mr Ouseley, they felt that "*the opinion formed by the people had to a certain degree been warranted;*" but the Committee do not say that the House supposes that Mr. Hood's mission is an artifice, but that *it justifies the opinion of the People.* Thus it is that when they are convinced that there is good faith, it is, they speak candidly, because it is so said by the Supreme Chief of the State, since they could really not have otherwise believed it, because the previous facts and those which have taken place after Mr. Hood's arrival have given reason to doubt that sincerity. I can perceive no contradiction. On the contrary I find that it is the steady purpose of the Committee to prove that the conduct of the Agents and Admirals of England and France, is the cause that nothing coming from England and France is now believed, because they act in contradiction to their Governments, and notwithstanding this, Sir, they remain unchastised,—what do I say?—they are promoted, as has been the case with Deffaudis.

Signior PEREDA—The period also says that the People formed the opinion that Mr. Hood's mission was an artifice. Why charge the people with the responsibility? When some believed it to be so, the generality of the people believed the mission to be in good faith; considered peace as already made, and even now await the event. In my opinion all this ought to be omitted and the note returned to the Committee in order that it should be drawn up concisely; its purport should be to approve the wise conduct of our Government and to tender to it the offer of all possible aid when necessary—This would suffice.

Signior LORENZO TORRES—Sir, overlooking the fact that the present moment is not the most appropriate for soliciting that the draught of the address which has been already admitted and in general approved, should be rejected, since what is now under discussion, is only a paragraph of that communication, I will say in answer to the Deputy, that there is nothing in the note that is impolitic, but on the contrary very politic, and moderate, and even more than both those goveraments deserve, for the whole Buenos Ayrean people know long since, that the real origin of those evils lays with the governments and not with their agents. The people who have beheld the outrages committed by the former—the people who have long ago seen that the Sovereigns make protestations of neutrality while their agents wage hostilities against us—the people who perceive, I repeat, that while the Sovereigns both there and here avow pacific views, their Agents not only enjoy the greatest impunity when they invade us, but are also rewarded by their Sovereigns, have accustomed themselves, Sir

to doubt everything which the latter propose and to believe that it is all trickery. That would be but a poor and miserable people, indeed, and well deserving of pity who should remain blind in spite of such facts, and should expect every thing from the justice of the two Governments. No, Sir, the people expect nothing from those Governments. The people more rigid even than the Government or ourselves, have long since needed to be kept in check by the Government, because for them to doubt it is sufficient that any any thing be proposed to them on the part of governments in whose name the most gross outrages have been for the last three years committed. If the people believe any thing of what the Governments of England and France propose, it is not them they believe. No, Sir, by no means. And when Mr. Hood came, notwithstanding his honourable antecedents, they were not blinded by them. They doubted, looked upon the mission as a snare, as a delusion, and from this conviction they would have never swerved had they not seen that the Government considered this mission sincere. The people believed the Government —And never, never supposed the mission a sincere one until after they saw that the Government believed that in this step the Sovereigns acted with good faith. The Committee has therefore very appositely said that the People changed their opinion not in consequence of the arrival of a confidential agent, but because the Government believed the mission a sincere one, because they place confidence in the Chief Magistrate of the State and not in those Cabinets. In my opinion the draught of the answer should not be altered. It might be justly styled impolitic if against the evidences of facts we should express ourselves in a manner contrary to the opinion of the people.

Signior PEREDA—But let us reserve this for another time, when by the result we shall be convinced that good faith has not been observed.

Signior LORENZO TORRES—And how long are we to await? What is it we are to wait for? It is now three years. Sir, that we are waiting, and is it possible that we should be still willing to wait longer in order to be informed of the good faith of those Cabinets? In 1843 Purvis came, and notwithstanding we had a treaty existing with Great Britain in which perpetual friendship was stipulated, he committed hostilities upon us, aided our enemies, furnished them with arms, and cruelly prolonged a war which was already at an end. We then waited for the decision of his Sovereign. And what was it? To relieve him when his time on the station expired and to bestow upon him fresh honours. They changed the individuals, but left us the same things; that is to say, another Admiral who should tread in the same path in order that the war should not terminate; afterwards come the Pacificators with squadrons to back them; they begin by taking from us our squadron and giving it to our enemies—We would again wait for the decision of their Sovereigns; and what was the result? That that decision arrived not, and the Ministers blockaded us. We would wait longer, and has that result perchance arrived which is to convince us of good faith? No, Sir, other and still more scandalous actions followed. They invaded us with an armed force at Obligado. We still ascribed this cruel invasion to the Ministers and Admirals and exculpated the Sovereigns whose orders were thus derided. But when after all this we have seen that the Sovereigns have rewarded the invaders at Obligado what are we to expect? All that is wanting in order to know that we are at war is that they should declare it, as is the pratice of civilized nations. Nothing else is wanting. What more can they do to us than they have done? Kill our men? They have already killed them. Cause American blood to be spilt? They have already caused it to be spilt in abundance. Blockade us? They have blockaded us already. Burn our vessels? They have already burnt them. Deprive us our squadron and give it up to our enemies? They have already done so. Make prizes of our merchant vessels and sell them as if at war? They have done so likewise. They have left nothing undone. Blood has been spilt, robberies committed, and men killed, and they have as exact an account of all this in Europe as we have ourselves. What more can be expected? What more can they do to us? Deprive us of our native land, conquer it? Ah! Sir, this they have not done, nor will they do, because they cannot. It is the only thing that remains for them to do, and that they will not attempt, because we have already shown them at Obligado that nobody shall invade us with impunity. We have nothing therefore to expect, because as to their intentions, there are but too many facts to proclaim them. We have nothing to wait for, I repeat, in order to be convinced. We are fully convinced already. And the people whose opinions have never been less equivocal than they are at present, are also convinced that they have nothing to expect but from their own valour and the firmness and decision with which they are resolved to fulfil the sacred oath, which, taking God to witness, they made never to be domineered over by any foreign power whatsoever. We are already undeceived. They have wanted our country. We will not resign it to any nation in the world. They have wished a war. We have shown them that we know how to defend ourselves. If they desire peace, we also desire it, because it is advantageous to all parties. But we will prefer war and an everlasting war if they make not an honourable peace worthy of the glorious renown which our resistance has acquired for us. We may be assured, Sir, that not on account of anything we may say or leave unsaid will they do more to us than they have done, nor will they attempt that which they cannot do. If peace is an advantage to them, they will make peace, and they will come in quest of it as as they have done now. And if they will not accept it on the bases we have admitted, let them leave it, for we have done nothing to them that this war should exist. We are defending our country. And this war is to us sacred. We will not humble ourselves to those nations nor to all Europe. I repeat, therefore, that I am opposed to anything being erased from the draught of address, of what may be deemed offensive to the Governments of England and France. In the communication we do not strive to please them, but hold up their acts as they are in reality. If this does not please them, and they will not on this account treat with us, let them leave it. It is not our words but their actions that are of so offensive a character.

Signior PEREDA—Does the Deputy mean to say that we cannot treat with those two nations?

Signior TORRES—I do not mean to say that, Sir, I am willing to treat for peace with those nations, but on such terms that our honour shall remain untarnished and our indepedence respected and insured. And if it be not so, if this be not consulted I prefer war, an indefinite and eternal war. This is what I have said, because I will prefer anything to the humiliation of my country.

Signior Argerich's ammendment was then put and carried.

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The Rio papers contain news from England to the 21st of August. The Sugar Bill finally passed the House of Lords on the 17th, and received the royal assent on the 18th. The potato crop had again failed in Ireland. Parliament was to be prorogued in the course of a week or a fortnight. Government had determined on making an alteration in the time of the sailing of the packets from Falmouth for Brazil and the River Plate. In future the mail is to be made up in London on the 4th of every month, except it falls on Sunday, in which case it will be closed on the 5th. The Marquis of Normanby had succeeded Lord Cowley as ambassador to France.

The new French Chambers had met; the King's short speech on the occasion presented no feature of novelty or interest.

In the north of Portugal the Miguelites seemed to be gaining strength.

The Madrid papers announce a fact well calculated to rouse the attention of the Republics of South America. General Flores, ex-President of the Ecuador, who was hurled from the seat of power by the indignant voice of his countrymen and exiled to Europe, was, in the middle of August last, busily engaged in Spain, with the connivance of the Government, in fitting out an expedition against Guayaquil on an extensive scale.

The report that the Infant Don Henrique had embarked in a hostile enterprize against the government of Isabel II. proves to be unfounded.

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*Chili*—General Bulnes was re-elected President of the Republic on the 30th of August last, to the great delight of the friends of order.

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*New Granada*—The Legislature has sanctioned the following decree.

Art. 1. The Congress accepts with high esteem the statue of the Liberator, Simon Bolivar, which has been presented to it by José Ignacio Paris.

2. The Congress confides this monument, symbol of the glories of Colombia and of the independence of South America, to the honor, loyalty and gratitude of the Granadians.

3. The statue of the Liberator shall be placed in the principal square of the capitol.

4. The pedestal of the statute shall bear these inscriptions. On the front, "The Congress of New Granada to the Liberator, Simon Bolivar," and on the opposite side "Gift of José Ignacio Paris to the Congress of New Granada. 1846."

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*Ecuador*—The National Convention assembled in Cuenca has promulgated the following decree:—

Considering:

1st. That General Antonio José de Sucre, victor in the memorable battles of Pichincha and Ayacucho, was the principal leader of the liberty and independence of Ecuador.

2ndly. That it is a duty of gratitude to honor the memory of this great man, for the important services rendered by him to the Republic,

The National Convention decrees:

Art. 1. A mausoleum shall be erected on the skirts of Pichincha in the pantheon of San Diego of the capital, in which the remains of General Antonio Josè de Sucre shall be deposited.

2nd. The removal of the aforesaid remains shall be effected with the attendance of the Executive and all the civil, military and ecclesiastical authorities of the capital, in mourning, and with all the funeral pomp ordained in the military regulations.

3. On the mausoleum the following inscription, shall be placed: "To the memory of General Antonio José de Sucre, victor at Pichincha and Ayacucho, the National Convention assembled in 1845."

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[From the "Archivo Americano."]

## *Public Writers and the Intervention.*

For want of arguments to reply to what is published in Buenos Ayres, the ruthless unitarians have recourse to the expedient of stigmatizing *en masse* as paid organs of Government all those who lend it the aid of their talents, as if it were necessary to employ bribery to sustain a cause so popular, and so eminently American as that of the defence of the country against foreign intervention.

Under representative Governments, the difference perceived in periodical writings is a natural effect of that which exists between those who, through their capacity or credit, are called upon to discharge the arduous tasks of public writers. Free in their opinions as citizens, and able to express them as writers, they uphold what they deem most just, oppose what they consider dangerous, and voluntarily adhere to the party professing the same principles and aspiring to the same triumph. There is dissidence in political parties, when the question is that of choosing between two systems of government, the one more radical and progressive, the other more conservative or retrograde. The opposition to the dominating party is so much the more tenacious, the greater the elements for attack or the more prominent the errors of the administration are; and in both cases ambition, and all the ignoble passions which ferment in the bosom of a great society, give a character of animosity to the struggle that degrades it. This is the case in France, in England, in Spain, in the United States, where the acts of the public authority serve as a motive or a pretext for the debates of the tribune and the press; and in the eyes of the demagogues, those who uphold the men in power, however legitimate the defence may be, are servile and degraded, as if it were an element of order or a constitutional necessity to discredit those who govern. These anarchical attempts, which often involve countries in the greatest disasters, are represented as the generous efforts of a sincere patriotism, facing persecution and death in order to free the country, when in reality the only thing they do is to disturb and deluge it with blood.

These were the tactics of the French revolutionists, who attacked the throne and life of the unfortunate Louis XVI, afterwards to deliver up the country to the terrorism of Robespierre, and the poignard of the demagogues. Then also the Desmoulins, the Chabots, the Chaumettes, did the same as the incendiary press of Montevideo has done and still does; calumniate those who oppose their misconduct, and reproach them even with their moderation and patriotism. Moderation, and love for the country brought the Girondists, the most pure and intelligent part of the French Convention, to the block. Under such lamentable circumstances eloquent voices were not wanting to raise themselves in favor of the King and Royal family im-

prisoned in the Temple. Money certainly was not what induced them to espouse so noble a cause: they had nothing to expect from those unfortunate victims, and had every thing to fear from their assassins. Nevertheless generous voices resounded in the tribune and through the press, and the venerable Malesherbes solicited as a favour from the unfortunate Monarch, the dangerous honor of undertaking his defence.

What do these facts prove? That the voice of justice and the country is more penetrating than that of bribery, and that public misfortunes exalt more than all the calculations of ambition and avarice. When there are persons who dare to become the organs of foreign intervention, how can the national immunities want defenders? Is it not a sacred duty of the citizen to oppose anti-social and anarchical tendencies, offering his talents, his fortune and life to the Government who fulfils the glorious mission of courageously resisting the enemies of the honor and independence of the country? In these cases public writers cease to sustain party ideas, and consecrate themselves to the defence of the common interests, complying with the duty of uniting their efforts for enligtening the public mind, and seconding the measures adopted for securing the triumph of the good cause. Their recompence is the esteem of their country-men.

The conformity of views and language which is sometimes alleged as a proof of the dependency of public writers on the administration they uphold, in our present state, is another natural consequence of the effect produced upon every mind by the spectacle of an inhuman aggression against the most precious rights of the country. As the members of a family resent the injuries done to one of their relatives, so also those of a society, when they are not corrupt, are excited by the mere announcement of an outrage; and this uniformity of sentiments is one of the most positive symptoms of the virtues of a free people, worthy of being so. When Napoleon attempted to restore his fortunes upon the fields of Lutzen and Bautzen, all the states of Germany rose up *en masse* to avenge the outrages of so many years of foreign oppression. The most enlightened portion of Germany flew to the ranks of the students of the Universities of Berlin, of Bonn, of Tubingue, of Jena, who marched in the vanguard of the organized forces, soliciting the honor of combating by the side of their masters.

The spring of action which moved these people was the same as that which now impels the Argentines—hatred to foreign domination; and this is the sentiment against which the partizans of the intervention are irritated, and wish to hush. Let those who believe that paid organs are necessary for exciting it, ask those who have witnessed, or heard the accounts of, the memorable events of the downfall of, Napoleon, whether the voices which called the defenders of their country to battle on the fields of Baylen, of Beresina and Dresden, were paid. These acts are spontaneous, as is the enthusiasm which inspires them, nor are more incentives required than those produced by the sight of the objects which surround us, and which are strengthened on bringing to mind the misfortunes of those who have lost their nationality and rights.

Those who have sold their country to foreigners, declaim against General Rosas who defends it, as if he ought to have participated in such an infamous apostacy. They are so accustomed to crime, that they have thought it possible that the arm which has always sustained the rights of the Argentines, would have helped the traitors in their nefarious work of desolation and death! Those who suppose him capable of ceding to violence or perfidy do not know the magnanimous character of General Rosas. It is as impossible for him to compromise with crime, as it is for him to cease in the religious discharge of his duties as a citizen and as a magistrate. The country has confided its destiny to him, and nothing can oblige it to descend from the high post of honour to which it has been raised by the valour and blood of its sons. This is the will of the Argentines, and this is what inflames those who are called upon to express it. Calumny and imposture have brought foreign intervention to our shores, and the frank and impartial discussion of the facts will end by removing it; because there is a power superior to that of France and England, namely that of reason founded upon the conservative principles of every society, which are all in our favour. Those who sustain them are not only the Argentines, but also all the writers on public law without exception; the most eminent men in Europe and America, the most influential members in their Legislative assemblies, and the very Ministers of the two powers which attack us. *Intervention without right,* Sir Robert Peel in one of his answers to Mr. Ewart, (1) *does not exist in the law of nations:* and, coinciding with these maxims, M. Guizot had already declared that "the "French Government in its relations with distant "countries, and above all with the Republics of "South America, held as a rule of conduct *not to "interfere in their internal affairs.*" (2) These declarations have not been obtained by gold: Sir Robert Peel and M. Guizot are not paid by General Rosas.

This is also what the Government of Buenos Ayres sustains; and it has demonstrated in the most convincing and incontestable manner, that the conventions of the 27th August 1828 and 29th October 1840, invoked by Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis in their official correspondence, give no title to England and France for interfering, and interfering forcibly in the internal questions of the Republics of the River Plate: that no one could restrain the Argentine Confederation in the legitimate use of its belligerent rights, above all when it exercised them in answering a provocation and in consolidating the security and peace of its Provinces. These rights are so explicit that they leave no room for any paralogism, and it is much easier to sustain than to oppose them. The arguments of this impugnation are furnished without any effort, by the least tincture of public law, and by the political transactions of the Argentine Confederation with friendly powers. This is not information of the kind to be obtained only by profound study, or by long meditation. The most limited capacity can acquire it, and the people, in their simplicity, are competent judges of the controversies, and the best of all because they are *not paid.* Now let the least intelligent of our countrymen be asked, whether there was reason for blockading our ports, paralizing our commerce, depriving us of our revenue, occupying our islands, committing acts of piracy on our coasts, invading and dyeing the Paraná, with blood fomenting insurrection, and finally inhumanly kindling war on both banks of the Rio de la Plata and they will answer without hesitation and correctly, that he who does or sustains this, is an immoral man, who tramples upon every principle, who sets at naught every right, and who becomes responsible before God and man for the evils which he brings upon a hospitable and innocent people. And this is precisely what the public writers in Buenos Ayres say, in conformity with what the tribune and the press sustain in both worlds.

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(1) In the British House of Commons on the 17th May 1845.

(2) In the French Chamber of Peers, on the 27th March 1842.

## Miscellaneous.

*Railways twenty years ago.*

In 1825, about fifty of the higher clases in Cheshire, including three peers, now living, petitioned parliament against the present Grand Junction Line, and railways in general, proving, most logically, that they would be impracticable, at all events ruinously expensive; that they were "bubbles" to deceive a credulous people; that, in twenty years they would consume all the coal and iron in the kingdom (and tables are given in support of this view): and that, through the continual stoppages of the engines, for the purpose of taking in *hot* water and other inconveniencies, they never could pretend to rival coach travelling in speed! And this was said by people who, no doubt, had in their mind's eye the wonderous performance of the "Chester Flying Machine," which was accustomed, to perform the journey from that city to Holyhead, a distance of about eighty miles, in three days, liberally allowing inside passengers to take with them 14 lbs. weight of luggage each. Strange to say, the very attorney who drew up that petition against the Grand Junction Railway Compnny lived to sell them land for 500*l.* per acre, which cost him but 40*l.*

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*Armament for Boats in the Royal Navy.*

The boats of the various vessels in the royal navy have hitherto been armed with 6-pounder, 12-pounder, and 18-pounder iron carronades. It has, however, been thought advisable to substitute brass howitzers for the carronades, as being lighter, and in every respect more useful. The first trial will be made with the boats of the Raleigh, which will be fitted with 12-pounder howitzers. The lighter howitzers answer a threefold purpose; they can be used as guns for practice for the seamen and marines; can fire at short ranges, and can also be mounted on elevator carriages, to fire at ships' tops.

*The Mormon Hegira.*

About 2,000 Mormons, mostly young men, have crossed the Mississippi, and are now far advanced on their way to California. They are to form the *avant garde* of the Mormon expedition, and have started early, to provide for those who shall follow. This is an incident in religious history, that will, undoubtedly, be as remarkable a one as is the Hegira with the Mahometans.

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The Turkish Government has just ordered the establishment at Constantinople and Smyrna of a body of firemen. This step is a victory over the doctrine of fatalism of the Turks, which enjoined them to remain inactive when a fire broke out. In order, however, that the object of the government may be fully carried out, the new crops of firemen is to be composed of Armenians and Jews.

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An old officer used to relate the following anecdote of Lord Howe. During the hottest part of the fight, on the glorious 1st June, his lordship's barber, who appeared terribly frightened, implored his lordship, in a very piteous strain, to allow him to go below to a place of safety; at that instant a 32-pounder made its way through the bulwarks, close to the spot where they were standing; his lordship very quietly answered, pointing to the shot hole, "Go and put thy head in there, it's a thousand chances if another shot comes into the same hole."

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*Extraordinary Feat.*

We had last week noticed that one of the men employed on the Scottish Central Railway, near Forteviot, was possessed of such extraordinary strength as to be able to lift two rails, weighing 3½ cwt. each, and carry them a distance of 40 yards. We have this week to record a feat of a similar character, which, though not quite so Herculean, is still worth noticing. A respectable innkeeper, near the head of the town, had heard lately of a case, which was mentioned in this paper at the time, of a person who had wagered to carry 7½ cwt. on his back, but failed. The innkeeper felt surprised at the failure, and offered a bet that he would not only perform the feat, but would add ½ a cwt. to the 7½, and carry the whole six yards. A bet was immediately made up, and it was decided on Thursday last Three sacks of flour, roped together, weighing 7½ cwt., with another sack containing a half-cwt., were presented to him. He took them on his back, and not only carried them the stipulated distance, but turned—a most difficult, if not dangerous, venture—and replaced them on the spot from which he had lifted them. He accomplished the task without any apparent exertion, his step being perfectly steady, and his balance well sustained. It was declared by those present to be a feat which few men in the country could be found equal to—*Perth Paper.*

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*Ale to be Sold in a Chapel.*

On Sunday morning last, the sober and temperate inhabitants of a certain village near Bradford, were quite thunder-struck on entering the chapel, in consequence of a large card being hung on the door of the sacred edifice, upon which was printed in large characters, "India Ale sold here in pint bottles." On making inquiry as to the cause of this strange announcement, it turned out that a publican residing in the township had occasion to place a notice on the door of the chapel on that day, "according to the statute in that case made and provided;" and being wishful to give the sexton as little trouble as possible, he wafered his notice to a card which had been suspended in the bar of his house, and the wind being stronger than usual that morning, the legal document had heen wafted away, and the card was left exhibiting its original inscription.—[*Leeds Intelligencer.*]


## *Advertisement.*

**Mrs. McGaw**

BEGS leave to inform her friends that she has several Rooms unoccupied, and can accommodate gentlemen or families with board and lodging, at No. 33 Calle de Cangallo.

Sept. 2, 1846.

# MARINE LIST.

## PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

*October* 31.—*Wind E., rainy.*

No arrivals or sailings.

*November* 1.—*Wind S., in the afternoon changed to S.S.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

*November* 2.—*Wind S.E.*

*Sailed*, during the night previous, H. B. M's. steamer Lizard, Lieut. Henry M. Tylden, Commander.

*Arrived*, H. B. M's. steamer Lizard, Lieut. Henry M. Tylden, with three small schooners in tow.

*Sailed*, H. B. M's. steamer Lizard, Lieut. Henry M. Tylden, with three schooners in tow, apparently for Colonia.

*November* 3.—*Wind E.N.E.*

*Arrived*, H. B. M's. schooner Ranira, Mate N. B. Bedingfeld, from Montevideo 2nd inst.

*Sailed*, H. B. M's. schooner Ranira, Mate N. B. Bedingfeld, apparently for Colonia.

*November* 4.—*Wind N.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

*November* 5.—*Wind E.S.E.*

*Sailed*, Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, 6 guns, Captain Francisco X. D'Alcantara, for Montevideo.

Passengers—Monsieur M. Laplane, and Captain V. Astrig.

*November* 6.—*Wind S. E.*

*Arrived*, A small French schooner of war (pilot boat rigged) name unknown, apparently from Colonia.

*Sailed*, the small French schooner which arrived this morning, for the northward.

### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

*October* 26.

American schooner brig Susan, J. Landerman, from Baltimore 6th August.

American ship Orpheus, B. Hill, from Valparaiso 7th, and Coquimbo 21st September.

Sardinian brig Giasone, P. Marengo, from Rio Janeiro 11th inst.

Spanish polacre Esmeralda, J. Millet, from Barcelona 23rd July, arrived at Tarragona 25th and sailed thence 2nd August and from Malaga 29th.

American brig Napoleon, R. C. Cheesborough, from Rio Janeiro 14th inst.

British brig Rebecca Jane, P. Le Messurier, from Cagliari (Sardinia) 21st August.

*October* 27.

Brazilian schooner brig Enrique, J. Antonio, from Rio Janeiro 14th inst.

*October* 28.

Sardinian schooner brig Lusitano, B. Darosy, from St. Catherine's 21st inst.

British brig Regina, F. Kreeft, from Maldonado 28th inst.

*November* 1.

Spanish brig Esperanza, Pedro Guardiola, from Barcelona 1st and Malaga 2nd August, and Rio Janeiro 17th ult.

French ship Emilia, L. Liger, from Bourdeaux, 27th July and Rio Janeiro 19th ult.

United States brig of war Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington, hence 26th ult.

*Vessels loading at Montevideo for foreign ports on 2nd inst.*

For London, British barque Malcolm, Smith.
Do. do. John Cook, Hening.
Do. brigantine Navigator, Lefevre.
" Liverpool, do. barque Chalco, Hillyer.
Do. brig Ringdove, Walker.
Do. barque William Peile, Sprott.
Do. brig Dublin, Hunter.
Do. barque Henrietta, Peares.
" Antwerp, Prussian barque Wilhelm, Schultz.
Kniphausen barque Elizabeth, Hugy.
Dutch galliot Cuba, Jansen.
Hanoverian brig Michael, Christoffers
Danish schooner Emil, Husted.
Do. brig Jupiter, Iversen.
Belgian brig Infatigable, Rickmers.
Hamburg schooner Express, Cohrs.
" Hamburg, Danish schooner Elinna, Amondsen.
Bremen do. Phœnix, Diercks.
" Havre, French barque Printemps, Fouchet.
Do. do. Bonne Jenny, Aubert.
" Cette, do. schooner La Rance, Heartaut.
" Marseilles, do. barque Themire, Odin.
Oriental brig Tigre, Augier.
For Genoa, Sardinian polacre Eden, Ferrari.
Do. barque Tres Hermanos Tiscornia.
Do. polacre San José, Sardi.
" Spain, Spanish polacre Primera Tigre, Plá.
Do. barque Federico, Gelpi.
Do. do. Industria, Millet.
Do. do. Atala, Ugarte.
Do. ship Convenio de Vergara, Luengas.
" Boston, American brig Russian, Carter.
" Baltimore, do. do. Susan, Landeman.

The French war steamer Gassendi, Captain Janvier, which sailed hence down the river on the morning of the 27th inst., was inadvertently omitted in our marine list of last week.

Our readers will remember that the British barque George the Fourth, which came from Patagonia with guano, and was here condemned and sold, transhipped her cargo on board the British barque Mars: this vessel sailed from Montevideo for England on the 19th of September; and it is now known by a letter from the Captain dated at Rio Grande the 7th instant, that he was obliged to throw overboard about 100 tons of guano and put in to that port with the whole of her cargo damaged, which it was thought would have to be sold per account of whom it may concern. This is the only information we have been able to obtain.—(*Comercio del Plata 28th October.*)

By a letter from Rio Grande dated 22nd inst., a respectable house in this city is advised that the British brig Resource, Captain J. Johnson, with a cargo of guano, foundered a short distance northward of that coast; and that the crew were saved and conveyed to Rio Grande by a Brazilian vessel a few days previous to the 22nd. It appears that her loss was occasioned by the melting of the guano. No other details are stated.

The Resource entered this port on the 2nd of September, from Patagonia, a great portion of her crew being sick with scurvy, and having recruited their health, she sailed for Liverpool on the 3rd inst.—(*Ibid 30th*)

The American schooner Forest, from Philadelphia, which arrived at Montevideo on the 14th of October, was struck by lightning while lying in that port on the 30th ult., and lost both masts by the accident. The above vessel had only the day previous discharged 400 kegs of powder which constituted a portion of her cargo.

H. B. M's. Steamer *Gorgon* called at Bahia, and left again on the 30th September.

## MERCHANT VESSELS

### IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope.
FRENCH—Sloop of war Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.

*Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.*

Nov. 2.—A French launch arrived this day from the eastward bringing a small sloop in tow which she had apparently taken. The sloop sailed subsequently for the northward.

This day (7th inst.) completes the 406th day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday.......................................62
Sunday.........................................60
Monday.........................................61
Tuesday........................................66
Wednesday......................................69
Thursday.......................................71
Friday.........................................68



## *Advertisements.*

## To Let,

A SMALL House in the Calle del 25 de Mayo, consisting of parlour, dining room, two sleeping rooms, a small sitting room, cock house, well, &c.

Apply at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

## Wm. & Richard Daws

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that having had some years experience in the Undertaking business, they intend carrying on the same in all its branches, having a fine assortment of Coffins and Coffin Furniture of all classes on hand. Any person who should be under the necessity of requiring any of the above articles will meet with every attention and quick dispatch on the most reasonable terms, by calling or leaving their orders at No. 200 or 202 Calle de la Paz.

N.B. Blinds made to order, old ones repaired and painted.

*TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, &c.*

THE Undersigned having taken the house No 6 Calle de la Piedad (half a square from the Alameda) offers superior accommodation with board, and every attendance, and hopes from the attention which will be paid to the comforts of those who favor him with their patronage, and from the suitable locality of the house for Gentlemen in business, and Captains of vessels, to give general satisfaction.

HUGH WHITE.

## New Curled Horse-hair Mattrasses,

HIGHLY recommended by the Faculty, for summer use, on account of their coolness and other wholesome qualities. For Sale at Wm. & P. INGLIS, Upholstery store Calle Potosi No. 49.

On hand a large assortment of wool mattrasses of all sizes.

## Private Lessons.

A THEORETICAL & practical BOOK-KEEPER offers himself to teach five different systems of the said art by single and double entry, which are in practice in Great Britain and the United States of America. Also, lessons of Writing, Arithmetic, Geometry, Mensuration of superficies and solids, Land Surveying, Fencing, and the English and Spanish Languages.

Those persons who may wish to acquire any of the above branches, will please to apply at Calle de Representantes opposite No 9, from 10 to 11 in the morning, and at Calle de la Universidad, No. 2, from 2 to 3 in the afternoon, to treat with the advertiser.

FURNISHD ROOMS to be Let, for single Gentlemen. In Calle de Corrientes, No. 130, half a square from Calle del Perú, a sitting room and bed-room furnished in the modern style. Apply at the premises.



### DIED,

On the 26th ult.., *Da. Cecilia Macedo de Piñeiro*, at the extraordinary old age of 115 years.

On the 4th inst., *Mr. Charles Moncrief*, aged 45 years, native of Shetland; his remains were conveyed to the Cemetery of the Recoleta on the 5th.

## PRICES CURRENT.

| | $ | | $ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doubloons, Spanish | 368 | á | 369 | each, |
| Do. Patriot | 365 | á | 366 | do. |
| Plata, macuquina | 19½ | á | 19½ | do. for one |
| Dollars, Spanish | 22½ | á | 22½ | each. |
| Do. Patriot & Patacones | 21¾ | á | 22 | do. |
| Six per cent. Stock | 98 | | | |
| Exchange on England | 2⅛ | á | 2¼d. | nominal. |
| Do. France | 32 | á | 33 | cent. per dollar |
| Do. Rio Janeiro | 21¾ | á | 22 | per patacon. |
| Do. Montevideo | at par. | | | per cent. prem. |
| Do. United States | 19 | á | 20 | |
| Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy | 56 | á | 58 | per pesada. |
| Do. France | 44 | á | 50 | do. |
| Do. North America | 41 | á | 44 | do. |
| Do. Spain | 46 | á | 51 | do. |
| Do. salted | 43 | á | 45 | do. |
| Do. Horse | 25 | á | 28 | do. each |
| Calf skins | 45 | á | 50 | per pesada |
| Sheep skins, common | 24 | á | 25 | per dozen |
| Do. fine | 34 | á | 35 | do. |
| Deer skins | without price | | | |
| Goat skins | do. | | | do. |
| Nutria skins | 4½ | á | 5 | dol. per lb |
| Chinchilli skins | without price | | | |
| Horse hair, short | 44 | á | 45 | dol. per arroba |
| Do. mixed | 52 | á | 62 | do. |
| Do. long | 110 | á | 120 | do. |
| Wool, common, washed | 18 | á | 20 | do. |
| Do. picked | without price | | | do. |
| Do. shorn from skins | do. | | | do |
| Do. mestiza, dirty | 15 | á | 35 | do |
| Tallow, pure | none. | | | do. |
| Do. raw | 15 | á | 17 | do. |
| Do. with grease | 22 | á | 23 | do. |
| Jerked beef | without price | | | per quintal. |
| Horns, mixed | 200 | á | 250 | per thousand |
| Do. Ox | 300 | á | 400 | do. |
| Shin bones | without price | | | do. |
| Hide cuttings | 8 | á | 9 | per 100 lbs. |
| Ostrich feathers, white | without price | | | |
| Do. black | 15 | á | 16 | do. |
| Salted tongues | 9 | á | 10 | per dozen |
| Salt, on board | none. | | | per fanega |
| Discount | 1¼ | á | 2 | per cent. month |

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 372 dollars
The lowest price 360 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week. The lowest. No transactions.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.